

CANADA

AS A HOME FOR THE SCOTCH AGRICULTURIST

THE NEAREST BRITISH COLONY.

25,000 Farmers in Manitoba, in 1895, raised no less than 60,000,000 bushels of Grain in addition to other produce.

* CANADA *

Tenant Farmers and others with moderate means who wish to engage in profitable agriculture, **Agricultural Labourers**, and **Female Domestic Servants**, are, at the present time, the classes mostly required in Canada.

Improved Farms, with comfortable Dwellings and Out-buildings, can be purchased in **Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia**, for from Three Pounds to Twelve Pounds per acre, and these Lands are within from eight to fourteen days of Great Britain. Similar properties can be purchased at somewhat lower prices in **Manitoba** and the **North-West Territories**.

FREE FARMS of 160 ACRES

Given to Eligible Settlers in the Fertile Arable and Grazing Prairie Lands of

* MANITOBA *

AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, and ATHABASKA.

Grants of 100 to 200 Acres are also offered in other parts of Canada.

The following Extract from the "Montreal Herald" should be carefully read by all classes of Agriculturists; and it should be remembered that the same opportunities are open to all Farmers or Farm Servants:

A YOUNG MAN'S FIRST £20.

Lord Mount Royal on How to Start Life.

He Recommends the North-West as the Best Place for a Young Man with £20.

Never, Under Any Circumstances, Get into Debt,
says Lord Mount Royal.

LORD MOUNT ROYAL.

Lord Mount Royal says—"A young man with £20 saved, and possessed of good health, a fair education, ordinary intelligence, and a will to work, has no occasion to ask odds of any one, and there can be no reason why he should not be successful in the battle of life. My advice to him would be to go to the Canadian Northwest and set to work to get experience, to acquire a knowledge of the system of farming that succeeds there and add to his modest capital. He can thus, in a comparatively short time, not only acquire a farm for himself and pay for it, but he will possess the necessary knowledge to enable him to work it to the best advantage.

"I knew a young gentleman, the son of a peer and the brother of another, who came out to the Northwest, not as an apprentice, paying a stipulated sum to an agent to place him with a farmer as a pupil, for hiring himself out as an ordinary farm hand, and earning his wages by hard, steady work on a farm. He continued in this way for, I think, two years, and then took up a quarter section for himself and continued to work as every farmer in the Northwest must work. The farmer in whose service he spent the two years as a servant was Mr. Sifton, father of the present Minister of the Interior. That young man is now the proud owner of a most successful dairy farm, and rapidly becoming not only independent but wealthy as the result of his energy, perseverance, and determination to succeed. These, let me point out, are the essential qualities which every young man should possess who wishes to succeed, and they are a more important factor in his equipment than even the £20. Such a young man must not think of his present ease, comfort, and pleasure, but must look to the future, and feel that there is a successful future for every one who sets out with the resolute purpose to succeed.

"One most important thing he must remember, and that is, never, under any circumstances, to allow himself to get into debt. If he has only a shilling in his pocket let him be sure never to spend but sixpence or, at the most, ninepence of it. He will thus not only achieve independence for himself, but be in a position to help others, which I regard as the paramount duty of every man.

"In recommending the young man with the £20 to go to our North-west I would strongly impress upon him the fact that we have no room for mere gentleman farmers in that country. The farmer there must make up his mind to work, otherwise there is no place there for him. I would, also, most strenuously discourage parents or guardians from sending to the prairie farms young fellows who are failures at home, and who are not possessed of qualities which would make them successful elsewhere. Such men are absolutely of no conceivable use in Manitoba or the Territories.

"As regards the amount of the £20 capital, I want to say that, taken along with the qualities I have mentioned, I consider the capital ample for a start. Those who are in this country have nearly all been men who began with next to nothing. Indeed, that £20, held well in reserve, I regard as really a handsome capital for a young man who is determined to be successful."

LETTER FROM A RECENT SETTLER.

"MARLAE FARM, DUGALD,
 "WINNIPEG,
 "MANITOBA, 7th March, 1898.

"DEAR SIR,

"I am very sorry that my son and I were from home when Mr. Hislop drove out here at your request to bring us in to have an interview with Mr. Davies of Wales, but still we hope that my daughter was able to give all the information desired indeed.

"I think that you requested me a short time ago to give you an account of our proceedings since our arrival in this country, and, therefore, in fulfilment of my promise, I write this letter, a copy of which I am also sending to Mr. Davies.

"We left the old country just eighteen months ago, and bought this farm of 160 acres, situated about twelve miles from Winnipeg, for which we gave 1400 dollars. To procure suitable stock to start with, we purchased ten cows and four horses, besides the required implements. Last year we had 50 acres under cultivation, and, being our first year, it turned out very successful; and we had a yield of 600 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats, and 450 bushels of barley. This total, together with our dairy, pigs, and other produce, brought an income of about 1400 dollars. Since then we have more than doubled the number of our stock, being that we now have 25 head of cattle, besides pigs and poultry, and our working power consists of five horses and a yoke of oxen; and we have felt so encouraged by our last year's success and prospects for the future that we have bought an adjoining farm, so that now we own 320 acres of land. Therefore, we expect to have considerable more land under crop next year, and when both farms are broken up we expect to have about 200 acres for grain and cultivation, and about 120 acres for hay and pasture. We have also built additional buildings, and the present value of our land, building, stock, crop, and implements is about 7500 dollars—equal to £1500.

"Manitoba is undoubtedly a country with a great future, and it has one of the healthiest climates in the world; and we believe that any man with courage and industry can do well here, particularly those with small capital to start with, as they can have the advantage of buying improved farms in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg, or some other towns, where they can obtain a ready market for their produce.

"We would like to impress upon intending settlers not to be daunted with trifling obstacles, but to come here with a determination to push forward and overcome the small difficulties with which new settlers have invariably to contend. Now, I think I have said all, and if you should publish this, or use it to promote the interests of immigration, will you kindly emphasise that this information is given at your own special request.—I remain, &c., (Sgd.) DAVID JONES."

MR. JOHN STEVEN.

Mr. John Steven, Purroch Farm, Hurlford, Ayrshire, says:—In concluding this record of my tour throughout its Dominion, I must say that my opinion of Canada as a suitable place for our surplus population is very favourable. There is cheap land, and plenty of it, and a farmer can begin with a small capital, with a good chance of succeeding well if he is industrious. The different provinces of the Dominion have so many special claims on the attentions of the intending emigrant, that he is often at a loss to know where to locate himself. The Old Country farmer with a little capital will find in Ontario an old province, with good land and cheap, social conditions, and schools and churches as at home—in fact, little difference between it and Scotland or England. Then Manitoba has special advantages open to all, both to the capitalist and those who are willing to work themselves up. There is excellent soil of a rich black loam, resting on a clay subsoil, and producing the finest quality of wheat in the world; indeed, it took this year the first prize, at the World's Fair, as it did at the Bakers' and Millers' Exhibition in London in 1892. Then the North-West Territories present a field for mixed farming and ranching not to be surpassed anywhere; these have deep soil, and large crops are generally produced. The climate in Alberta and near the "Rockies" being mild in winter, cattle can be kept out all the time without shelter, making this the place suitable for ranching and mixed farming. Then British Columbia has special claims and advantages to hold forth. It has a splendid climate, good soil—no better in the world—and good markets for farm produce. It has also large mineral resources, fish in abundance, and wood which will, sooner or later, be a source of wealth to the Dominion.

The following is an Extract from the Regulations applicable to the free grants of land or homesteads at the disposal of the Dominion Government:—

"Free grants of one quarter section (460 acres) of surveyed Agricultural Lands may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the parcel applied for is situated, and by making an entry, and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land, and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the three next succeeding years, and doing reasonable cultivation duties during that period. An office fee of 10 dollars is levied.

"Persons making entry for Homesteads on and after 1st September in any year are allowed until 1st June following to perfect their entries by commencing the performance of their settlement duties in accordance with the terms of entry in each case."

❖ MANITOBA ❖

The settler in Manitoba and the North West Territories will find schools, colleges, churches, and a kindred society. The social conditions where settlement has taken place leave nothing to be desired.

The soil is a rich, deep, black argillaceous mould or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious subsoil. It is nearly, if not quite, the richest soil in the world, and is especially adapted for the growth of wheat and for mixed farming. Analyses by chemists in Scotland have established this fact.

Manitoba offers many advantages for cattle-raising. Cows from the Eastern Provinces thrive and grow fat on the native grasses, and farmers are beginning to pay more attention to the raising of stock, not only in view of the growing importance of the cattle trade, but of the rapidly increasing dairy industry. The very great profusion with which potatoes and barley may be grown has, in conjunction with the dairy industry, led to an increase in the pig-raising industry, and a large trade in pork and pork products is anticipated in the near future.

There is in Manitoba an immense amount of most desirable vacant land awaiting the advent of settlers.

Pamphlets, and every information regarding Canada, will be given, or sent post free, on application to any of the undernoted Agents of the Canadian Government:—

Mr. H. M. MURRAY, Principal Agent for Scotland,
52 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW;

Mr. P. FLEMING, 44 High Street, DUNDEE;

Mr. W. G. STUART, 44 So. Guildry Street, ELGIN;

Mr. JOHN GRANT, Parkhurst, DUMFRIES.